Computational neuroimaging of visual field loss

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STELLINGEN

behorende bij het proefschrift:

COMPUTATIONAL NEUROIMAGING OF VISUAL FIELD LOSS

door

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1. The visual cortex of individuals with macular degeneration does not exhibit large-scale cortical reorganization (this thesis, chapter 2).

2. Ectopic receptive fields are not a decisive measure of cortical reorganization (this thesis, chapters 2 and 3).

3. Ectopic receptive fields may become apparent because the absence of visual input exposes feedback signals from the peripheral visual field (this thesis, chapter 3).

4. Assessing whether visual field maps are normal or abnormal can only reveal that cortical remapping did not occur (this thesis, chapter 4).

5. The retinotopic organization of visual areas V1-3 remains unaffected by the removal of an entire cerebral hemisphere (this thesis, chapter 4).

6. The stability of the human visual cortical circuitry is beneficial for treatments that aim to restore retinal function (this thesis, chapters 2 and 4).

7. It is possible to assess retinal sensitivity in ophthalmological disease with fMRI (this thesis, chapter 6).

8. Connective field modeling enables assessing how the spatial coupling between visual brain areas is influenced by changes in experimental context, ageing and disease (this thesis, chapter 5).

9. For the nonspecialist in statistics, it can be said that if a fairly complicated waveform is readily seen by visual inspection of the data, it is always highly significant (Bandettini et al. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine 30 (2), p169, 1993).

10. Onderzoek is één deel puur toeval, één deel inspiratie, en acht delen hard werk (vrij naar: René Fransen. Universiteitskrant 40 (29), p7, 2011).